MILITARY DRILLS

FOR SCHOOLS

BY

COLONEL JOSEPH H. BARNETT

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MILITARY DRILLS FOR SCHOOLS

COMMAND

There are two kinds of commands:

The **Preparatory** command, such as **Forward,** indicates the movement that is to be executed.

The command of **EXECUTION**, such as **MARCH, HALT** or **ARMS,** commences the execution of the movement.

Preparatory commands are distinguished by **bold face.** Those of **EXECUTION**, by **BOLD FACE CAPITALS.**

The commander should allow a few seconds' interval between the preparatory command and the command of execution so that the pupils will know what they are going to do.

Each preparatory command is given distinctly with rising inflection at the end, so that the next command may be more energetic, firm in tone, and brief. The command of execution is always a tone higher than that of preparation.

The movement begins as soon as the command of execution has been given.

To revoke a preparatory command, or, being at a halt, to begin anew a movement begun improperly, the command, **AS YOU WERE** is given, at which the movement ceases and pupils return to original position.

SCHOOL OF THE SOLDIER

1. The object of this school being the individual and progressive instruction of recruits, the instructor never requires a movement to be made until he has first executed it himself, then fully explained it. Whenever necessary he corrects the position of the pupil, and sees that no movements are performed carelessly or with undue haste.

Each movement should be understood before passing to another. When a movement has been properly executed, and thoroughly understood, the pupils are then ready for other movements.

Position of the Soldier at Attention

2. Heels on the same line and as near to each other as the conformation of the boy permits.

Feet turned out equally and forming an angle of about forty-five degrees.

Knees straight, without stiffness.

Hips level and drawn back slightly; body erect and resting equally on hips; chest lifted and arched; shoulders square and falling equally.

Arms and hands hanging naturally, thumb along the seam of the trousers.

Head erect and squarely to the front, chin drawn in so that the axis of the head and neck is vertical; eyes straight to the front.

Weight of the body resting equally upon the heels and balls of the feet.

The Rests

3. Being at a halt, the instructor lets the pupils rest from time to time, the commands being: **FALL OUT: REST: AT EASE:** and, 1. **Parade,** 2. **REST.**

At the command **FALL OUT,** the boys may leave the ranks, but are required to remain in the immediate vicinity. They resume their former places, at attention, at the command **FALL IN.**

At the command **REST** each boy keeps one foot in place, but he is not required to preserve silence or immobility.

At the command **AT EASE** each boy keeps one foot in place and is required to preserve silence but not immobility.

1. **Parade,** 2. **REST.** Carry the right foot six inches straight to the rear, left knee slightly bent; clasp the hands, without constraint, in front of the center of the body, fingers joined, left hand uppermost, left thumb clasped by the thumb and forefinger of the right hand; preserve silence and steadiness of position. (Fig. 1.)

4. To resume the attention: 1. **Squad,** 2. **ATTENTION.**

This is not exactly a new command, but is always used after the command, **Parade, REST.**

Eyes Right or Left

5. 1. **Eyes,** 2. **RIGHT (LEFT),** 3. **FRONT.**

At the command **RIGHT,** turn the head to the right oblique; eyes fixed on the line of eyes of the pupils in,

Fig. 1

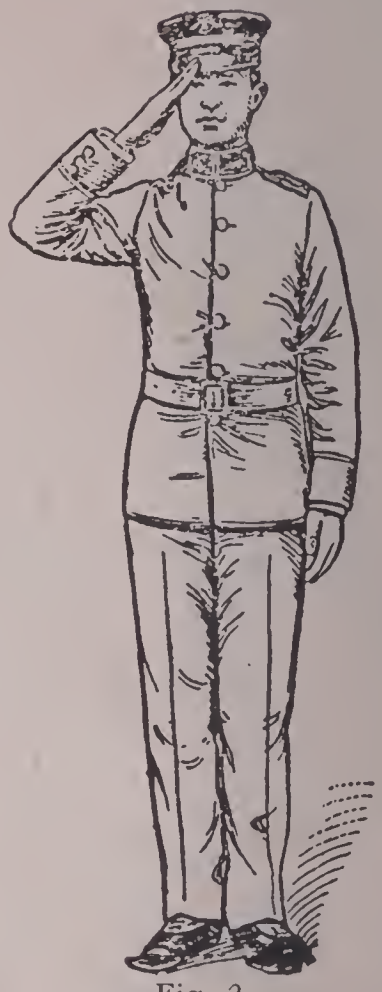


Fig. 2

or supposed to be in, the same rank. At the command **FRONT,** turn the head and eyes to the front.

Salute with the Hand

6. 1. **Hand,** 2. **SALUTE.**

Raise the right hand smartly until the tip of the forefinger touches the lower part of the headdress or the forehead above the right eye, thumb and fingers extended and joined, palm to the left, forearm inclined at about forty-five degrees, hand and wrist straight; at the same time look toward the person saluted. (Two) Drop the arm smartly to the side. (Fig. 2.)

Facings

7. To the flank: 1. **Right (left),** 2. **FACE.**

Raise slightly the left heel and right toe; face to the right turning on the right heel, assisted by a slight pressure on the ball of the left foot; place the left foot by the side of the right.

Left face is executed on the left heel in the corresponding manner.

Right (left), Half FACE is executed similarly, facing forty-five degrees.

8. To the rear: 1. **About,** 2. **FACE.**

Carry the toe of the right foot about a half foot-length to the rear and slightly to the left of the left heel without changing the position of the left foot; face to the rear turning to the right on the left heel and right toe; place the right heel by the side of the left.

Steps and Marchings

9. All steps and marchings executed from a halt, except right step, begin with the left foot.

The length of the full step in quick time is thirty inches, measured from heel to heel, and the cadence is at the rate of 120 steps per minute. (The length of the step can be changed to suit the pupils, but the cadence should remain the same as above. Care must be taken that **all** pupils use the length of step agreed upon. Example, one must not use a twenty inch and another a twenty-six inch step.)

The length of the full step in double time is thirty-six inches; the cadence is at the rate of 180 steps per minute.

The instructor, when necessary, indicates the cadence of the step by calling **one, two, three, four,** or **left, right,** the instant the left and right foot, respectively, should be planted.

All steps and marchings and movements involving march are executed in **quick time** unless the squad be marching in **double time,** or double time be added to the command. Example, 1. **Squad right, double time,** 2. **MARCH.**

Quick Time

Quick time is the ordinary time used in drilling.

10. Being at a halt, to march forward in quick time: 1. **Forward,** 2. **MARCH.**

At the command **forward,** shift the weight of the body to the right leg, left knee straight. (This is done without any perceptible movement.)

At the command **MARCH,** move the left foot smartly straight forward thirty inches from the right, sole near the ground, and plant it without shock; next, in like manner, advance the right foot and plant it as above; continue the march. The arms swing naturally.

11. Being at a halt or on the march at quick time, to march in double time: 1. **Double time,** 2. **MARCH.**

At the command **MARCH,** bring arms to thrust, take up an easy run, the step and cadence of double time (Par. 9), move the forearms straight to the front and rear.

12. To resume the quick time: 1. **Quick time,** 2. **MARCH.**

At the command **MARCH,** given as either foot strikes the ground, advance and plant the other foot in double

time; resume in quick time, dropping the hands by the sides.

To Mark Time

13. Being in March: 1. **Mark time,** 2. **MARCH.**

At the command **MARCH,** given as either foot strikes the ground, advance and plant the other foot; bring up the foot in rear and continue the cadence by alternately raising each foot about two inches and planting it on line with the other.

Being at a halt, at the command **mark time, MARCH,** raise and plant the feet as described above.

The Half Step

14. 1. **Half step,** 2. **MARCH.**

Take steps of fifteen inches in quick time, eighteen inches in double time.

Side Step

15. Being at a halt or mark time: 1. **Right (left) step,** 2. **MARCH.**

Carry and plant the right foot fifteen inches to the right; bring the left foot beside it and continue the movement in the cadence of quick time.

The side step, half step, and back step are used for short distances only.

Back Step

16. Being at a halt or mark time: 1. **Backward,** 2. **MARCH.**

Take steps of fifteen inches straight to the rear. The back step and side step are not executed in double time.

To Halt

17. To arrest the march in quick or double time: 1. **Squad,** 2. **HALT.** The command **HALT** is always preceeded by the designation of the unit about to halt,—squad or detail, or company or platoon. At the command **HALT** given as either foot strikes the ground plant the other foot as in marching; raise and place the first foot by the side of the other. If in double time, drop the hands by the sides.

To Change Step

18. Being in march, the instructor commands: 1. **Change step,** 2. **MARCH.**

At the command **MARCH,** given at the instant the right foot comes to the ground, the left foot is advanced and planted; the toe of the right is then advanced and planted near the heel of the left, the pupil again stepping off with the left.

The change on the right foot is executed in a similar manner, the command **MARCH** being given the instant the left foot comes to the ground.

To March by the Flank

19. Being in march: 1. **By the right (left) flank,** 2. **MARCH.** At the command **MARCH,** given as the right foot strikes the ground, advance and plant the left foot;

then face to the right in marching (Par. 7) and step in the new direction with the right foot.

To March to the Rear

20. Being in march: 1. **To the rear**, 2. **MARCH.** At the command **MARCH**, given as the right foot strikes the ground, advance and plant the left foot; turn to the right about on the balls of both feet and immediately step off with the left foot.

SCHOOL OF THE SQUAD

21. The squad proper consists of a corporal and seven privates. When the corporal is absent he is replaced by a designated private.

22. To form the squad the instructor places himself three paces in front of where the center is to be, and commands: **FALL IN.**

The boys assemble at attention, and are arranged by the corporal in double rank, as nearly as practicable in order of height from right to left (the pupils right, not the instructors); each boy placing the palm of the left hand upon the hip, fingers pointing downward; each boy dropping his left hand as soon as the boy on his left has his interval. The rear rank forms forty inches back of the front rank.

The instructor then commands **COUNT OFF.**

At this command all except the right file execute **eyes right** (Par. 5) and beginning at the right, the boys in each rank count **one, two, three, four**; each boy turns his head and eyes to the front as he counts. The cor-

poral takes number four of the front rank. In this way two men call out the same number, at the same time. The men are thus designated 1, 2, 3, or 4, front or rear rank.

Alignments

23. To align the squad, the instructor should first place the right guide to the right of where he wants the company.

1. **Right (Left)**, 2. **DRESS**, 3. **FRONT.**

At the command **DRESS** all boys place the left hand, fingers and thumbs joined and elbows in same plane as body upon the hip (whether dressing to the right or left); each boy, except the base file who is the right or left guide, when on or near the new line, executes **eyes right** (Par. 5), and places himself so that his right arm rests lightly against the elbow of the boy on his right, and so that his eyes and shoulders are in line with those of the boys on his right; the rear rank boys cover in file, and each man of the rear rank gets directly behind his corresponding number in the front rank, so that when his eyes are fixed straight ahead they should center on back of the neck of his file leader.

The instructor verifies the alignment of both ranks from the right flank, and orders up or back such boys as may be in rear, or in advance of the line; only the boys designated move.

At the command **FRONT,** given when the ranks are aligned, each boy turns his head and eyes to the front and drops his left hand by his side.

24. To preserve alignment while marching: **GUIDE RIGHT (LEFT).**

The boys preserve their intervals from the side of the guide yielding to pressure from that side and resisting pressure from the opposite direction; they recover intervals, if lost by gradually opening out or closing in; they recover alignment by slightly lengthening or shortening the step; the rear rank boys cover their file leader at forty inches distance.

To Take Intervals and Distances

25. Being in line at a halt: 1. **Take interval,** 2. **To the right (left),** 3. **MARCH,** 4. **Squad,** 5. **HALT.**

At the second command the rear rank boys march backward (Par. 16) four steps and halt; at the command **MARCH** all face to the right and the leading boy of each rank steps off; the other boys step off in succession, each following the preceding boy at four paces, rear rank boys marching abreast of their file leaders.

At the command **HALT,** given when all have their intervals, all halt and face to the front.

26. Being at intervals, to assemble the squad: 1. **Assemble to the right (left),** 2. **MARCH.**

The front rank boy on the right stands fast, the rear rank boy on the right closes to forty inches. The other boys face to the right, close by the shortest line, and face to the front.

27. Being in line at a halt and having counted off: 1. **Take distance,** 2. **MARCH,** 3. **Squad,** 4. **HALT.**

At the command **MARCH,** number one of the front rank moves straight to the front: numbers two, three, and four of the front rank and numbers one, two, three, and four of the rear rank, in the order named, move

straight to the front, each stepping off so as to follow the preceding boy at four paces. The command **halt** is given when all have their distances.

In case more than one squad is in line, each squad executes the movements as above. The guide of each rank of numbers is right.

28. Being at distances, to assemble the squad: 1. **Assemble,** 2. **MARCH.**

Number one of the front rank stands fast; the other numbers move forward to their proper places in line.

The Oblique March

29. For the instruction of recruits, the squad being in column or correctly aligned (Par. 23), the instructor causes the squad to face half right or half left (Par. 7), points out to the boys their relative positions, and explains that these are to be maintained in the oblique march.

30. 1. **Right (left) oblique,** 2. **MARCH.**

Each boy steps off in a direction forty-five degrees to the right of his original front. He preserves his relative position, keeping his shoulders parallel to those of the guide, and so regulates his steps that the ranks remain parallel to the original front. (Fig. 3.)

At the command **halt** the boys halt faced to the front.

To resume the original direction: 1. **Forward,** 2. **MARCH.**

To continue the march on the oblique: 1. **Resume,** 2. **MARCH.**

To Turn on Moving Pivot

31. Being in line: 1. **Right (left) turn,** 2. **MARCH.**

Take care that pupils do not attempt to execute this movement as if the ranks were spokes of a wheel moving about a hub (pivot man). The movement is a broken one. Boys obliquing and coming on line successively. The movement is executed by each rank successively and on the same ground.

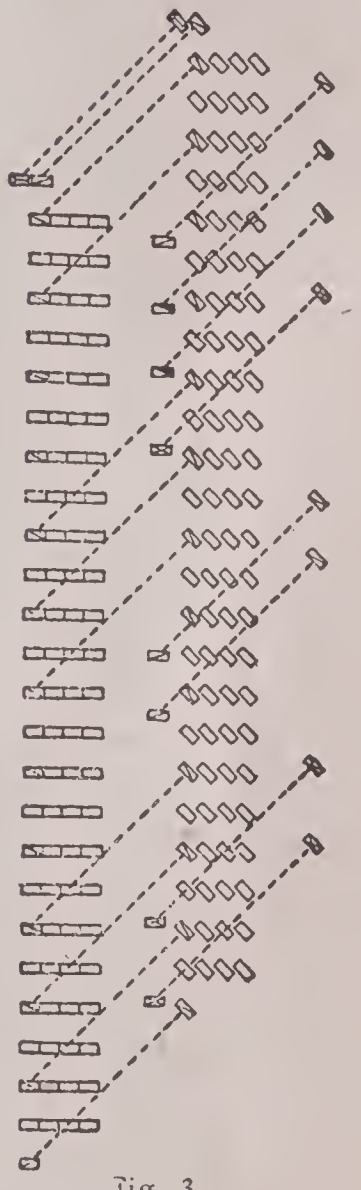


Fig. 3

At the command **MARCH,** the pivot boy of the front rank faces to the right in marching (Par. 7) and takes the half step (Par. 14); the other boys of the rank oblique to the right until opposite their places in line, then execute a second right oblique (Par. 30), and take the half step on arriving abreast of the pivot boy. All glance toward the marching flank while at half step and take the full step without command as the last boy arrives on the line.

To Turn on Fixed Pivot

32. Being in line, to turn and march: 1. **Squad right (left),** 2. **MARCH.**

At the command **MARCH,** the right flank boy in the

front rank faces to the right in marching (Par. 7) and marks time (Par. 13); the other front rank boys oblique to the right (Par. 30), place themselves abreast of the pivot, and mark time. In the rear rank the third boy from the right, followed in column by the second and first, moves straight to the front until in the rear of his front rank man, when all face to the right in marching and mark time; the other number of the rear rank moves straight to the front four paces and places himself abreast of the boy on his right. Boys on the new line glance toward the marching flank while marking time and, as the last boy arrives on the line, both ranks execute **forward, march,** without command. (Fig. 4.)

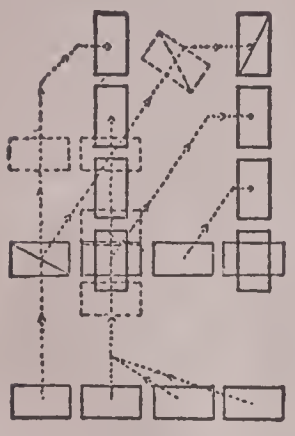


Fig. 4

This movement is not easy to learn and progress will be made more rapidly by outlining upon the ground a replica of Fig. 4 but on a larger scale and in drilling upon that outline. Also it is best to complete the movement in six counts, all stepping off on the seventh count. This counting should be done aloud by all the squad.

33. Being in line, to turn about and march: 1. **Squad right (left) about,** 2. **MARCH.**

At the command **MARCH,** the front rank twice executes **squad right,** initiating the second **squad right** when the boy on the marching flank has arrived abreast of the rank. In the rear rank the third boy from the right, followed by the second and first in column, moves straight to the front until on the prolongation of the line to be occupied by the rear rank; changes direction to the right; moves in the new direction until in rear of

his front rank boy, when all face to the right in marching, mark time, and glance toward the marching flank. The fourth boy marches on the left of the third to his new position; as he arrives on the line, both ranks execute **forward, march** (Par. 10), without command. (Fig. 5.)

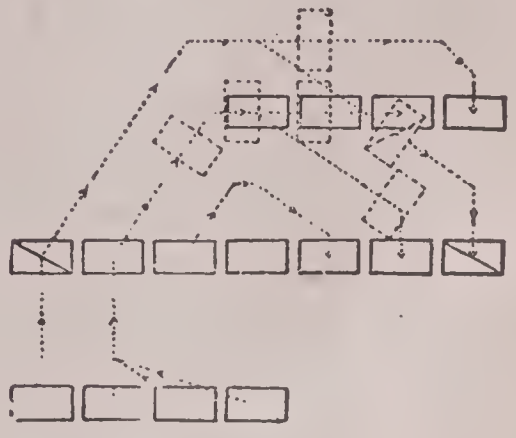


Fig. 5

In the movement of squad right about, drilling upon an outline will prove of value. The movement also should be completed and the squad ready to step off with the eleventh count.

34. Being in line, to turn about and halt: 1. **Squad right (left) about,** 2. **MARCH,** 3. **Squad,** 4. **HALT.**

The third command is given immediately after the second. The turn is executed as prescribed in the preceding paragraph except that all men, on arriving on the new line, mark time until the fourth command is given, when all halt. The fourth command should be given as the last man arrives on the line.

SCHOOL OF THE COMPANY

35. The company in line is formed in double rank with the pupils arranged, as far as practicable, according to height from right to left, the tallest on the right.

36. The original division into squads is effected by the command: **COUNT OFF.** The squads, successively from the right, count off as in the School of the Squad,

corporals placing themselves as numbers 4 of the front rank (Par. 22). If the left squad contains less than six pupils, it is either increased to that number by transfers from other squads or is broken up and its members assigned to other squads or posted in the line of file closers. These squad organizations are maintained, by transfers if necessary, until the company becomes so reduced in numbers as to necessitate a new division into squads. No squad shall contain less than six boys.

37. The company is further divided into two, three, or four platoons, each consisting of not less than two or more than four squads. A platoon leader or lieutenant is in charge of a platoon.

38. The guides of the right and left, or leading and rear platoons, are the right and left, or leading and rear guides, respectively, of the company when it is in line or in column of squads. Other guides are in the line of file closers.

In platoon movements the post of the platoon guide is at the head of the platoon, if the platoon is in column, and on the guiding flank, if in line. When a platoon has two guides their original assignments to flanks of the platoon does not change.

In column of squads, each rank preserves the alignment toward the side of the guide.

39. In movements executed simultaneously by the platoons (as platoons right or platoons, column right), platoon leaders repeat the preparatory commands applicable to their respective platoons. The command of execution is given by the captain only.

To Form the Company

40. At the sounding of the assembly the first sergeant takes position six paces in front of where the center of the company is to be, faces it, draws saber, and commands: **FALL IN.**

The right guide of the company places himself, facing to the front, where the right of the company is to rest, and at such point that the center of the company will be six paces from and opposite the first sergeant; the squads form in their proper places on the left of the right guide, superintended by the other sergeants, who then take their posts.

The first sergeant commands: **REPORT.** Remaining in position at the order, the squad leaders, in succession from the right, salute and report: **All present**; or, **Private(s) ———— absent.** The first sergeant does not return the salutes of the squad leaders; he then commands: 1. **Inspection,** 2. **ARMS,** 3. **Order,** 4. **ARMS,** faces about, salutes the captain, reports: **Sir, all present or accounted for,** or the names of the unauthorized absentees, and, without command, takes his post.

If the company can not be formed by squads, the first sergeant commands: 1. **Inspection,** 2. **ARMS,** 3. **Right shoulder,** 4. **ARMS,** and calls the roll. Each man, as his name is called, answers **here** and executes order arms. The sergeant then effects the division into squads and reports the company as prescribed above.

The captain places himself twelve paces in front of the center of, and facing, the company in time to receive the report of the first sergeant, whose salute he returns, and then draws saber.

The lieutenants take their posts when the first sergeant has reported and draw saber with the captain. The company, if not under arms, is formed in like manner omitting reference to arms.

To Dismiss the Company

41. Being in line at a halt, the instructor directs the first sergeant: **Dismiss the company.** The officers fall out. The first sergeant places himself faced to the front, three paces to the front and two paces from the nearest flank of the company, salutes, faces toward opposite flank of the company and commands: 1. **Inspection,** 2. **ARMS,** 3. **Port,** 4. **ARMS,** 5. **DISMISSED.**

If company be formed without arms, commands 1-4 are omitted.

Alignments

42. The alignments are executed as prescribed in the school of the squad (Par. 23), the guide being established instead of the flank file. The rear-rank pupil of the flank file keeps his head and eyes to the front and covers his file leader, at right dress. The guide does likewise. At each alignment the captain places himself in prolongation of the line, two paces from and facing the flank toward which the dress is made, verifies, or corrects the alignment, and commands: **Front.**

Movements on the Fixed Pivot

43. Being in line, to turn the company: 1. **Company right (left),** 2. **MARCH,** 3. **Company,** 4. **HALT;** or 3. **Forward,** 4. **MARCH.**

At the second command the right flank boy in the front rank faces to the right in marching and marks time; the other front rank boys oblique to the right, place themselves abreast of the pivot, and mark time; in the rear rank the third boy from the right, followed in column by the second and first, moves straight to the front until in rear of his front rank boy, when all face to the right in marching and mark time; the remaining boys of the rear rank move straight to the front four paces, oblique to the right, place themselves abreast of the third, cover their file leaders, and mark time; the right guide steps back, takes post on the flank, and marks time. (Fig. 6.) The fourth command is given when the last boy is one pace in rear of the new line.

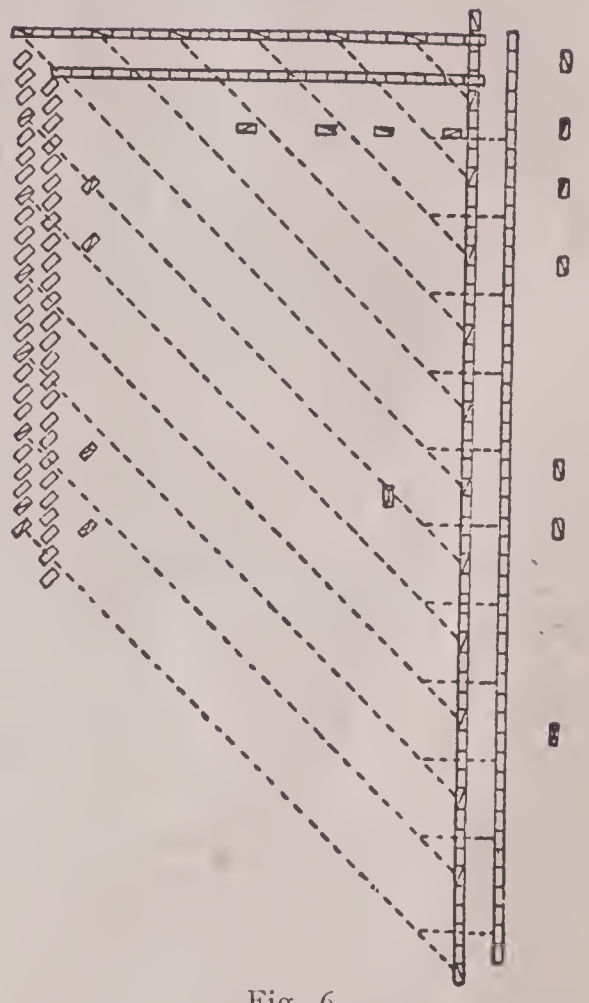


Fig. 6

The command **halt** may be given at any time; only those halt who are in the new position. Each of the others halts upon arriving on the line, aligns himself to the right, and executes **front** without command.

44. Being in line, to form column of platoons, or the reverse: 1. **Platoons right (left)**, 2. **MARCH**, 3. **Company**, 4. **HALT**; or 3. **Forward**, 4. **MARCH**.

Executed by each platoon as described for the company. Before forming line the captain sees that the guides on the flank toward which the movement is to be executed are covering. This is done by previously announcing the guide to that flank.

45. Being in line, to form column of squads, or the

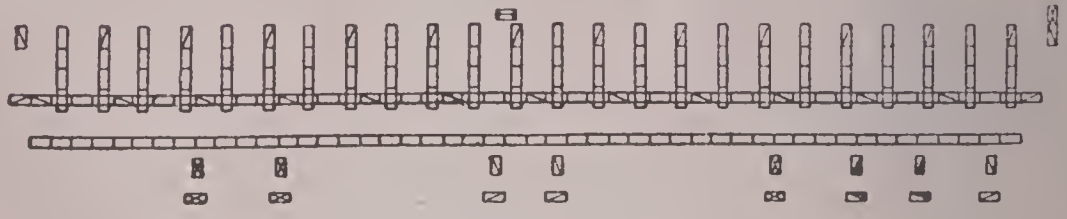


Fig. 7

reverse; or being in line of platoons, to form column of platoons, or the reverse: 1. **Squads right (left)**, 2. **MARCH**; or 1. **Squads right (left)**, 2. **MARCH**, 3. **Company**, 4. **HALT.** Executed by each squad as described in the school of the squad. (Fig. 7.)

Movements on the Moving Pivot

46. Being in line, to change directions: 1. **Right (left) turn**, 2. **MARCH**, 3. **Forward**, 4. **MARCH.**

Executed as described in the School of the Squad (Par. 31), except that the boys do not glance toward the marching flank and that all take the full step at the fourth command. The right guide is the pivot of the front rank. Each rear rank boy obliques on the same ground as his file leader.

47. Being in column of platoons, to change directions: 1. **Column right (left)**, 2. **MARCH.**

At the first command the leader of the leading platoon commands: **Right turn.** At the command march the leading platoon turns to the right on moving pivot; its leader commands: 1. **Forward**, 2. **MARCH**, on comple-

tion of the turn. Rear platoons march squarely up to the turning point of the leading platoon and turn at command of their leaders.

48. Being in column of squads, to change directions: 1. **Column right (left)**, 2. **MARCH.**

At the command **MARCH** the front rank of the leading squad turns to the right on moving pivot as in the School of the Squad; the other ranks, without command, turn successively on the same ground and in a similar manner. (Fig. 8.)

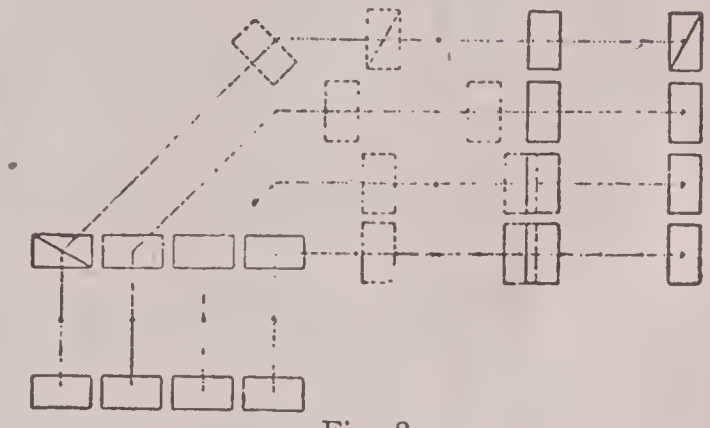


Fig. 8

49. Being in column of squads, to form line of platoons or the reverse: 1. **Platoons, column right (left)**, 2. **MARCH.**

Executed by each platoon as described for the company.

50. Being in line, to form column of squads and change direction: 1. **Squads right (left), column right (left)**, 2. **MARCH**; or 1. **Right (left) by squads**, 2. **MARCH.**

In the first case the right squad initiates the **column right** as soon as it has completed the **squad right.**

In the second case, at the command **MARCH,** the right squad marches **FORWARD**; the remainder of the company executes **squads right, column left,** and follows the right squad. The right guide when he has posted himself in front of the right squad, takes four short

steps, then resumes the full step; the right squad conforms.

51. Being in line, to form line of platoons: 1. **Squads right (left), platoons, column right (left),** 2. **MARCH**; or 1. **Platoons right (left) by squads,** 2. **MARCH.**

Executed by each platoon as described for the company in the preceding paragraph.

On Right (Left) Into Line

52. Being in column of platoons or squads, to form line on right or left: 1. **On right (left) into line,** 2. **MARCH,** 3. **Company,** 4. **HALT,** 5. **FRONT.**

At the first command the leader of the leading unit commands: **Right turn.** The leaders of the other units command: **Forward,** if at a halt and continue the march, if on the march. At the second command the leading unit turns to the right on a moving pivot. The command **HALT** is given when the leading unit has advanced the desired distance in the new direction; it halts; its leader then commands: **RIGHT DRESS; FRONT.**

The units in rear continue to march straight to the front; each, when opposite the right of its place in line, executes **right turn** at the command of its leader; each is halted on the line at the command of its leader, who then commands: **RIGHT DRESS.** All dress on the first unit in line. Right dress is held, until company commander gives: **FRONT.**

If executed in double time, the leading squad marches in double time until halted. This is a very pretty movement, and is used especially to bring the company from columns of squads to Company Front.

Front into Line

53. Being in column of platoons or squads, to form line to the front: 1. **Right (left) front into line,** 2. **MARCH,** 3. **Company,** 4. **HALT,** 5. **FRONT.**

At the first command the leaders of the units in rear of the leading one command: **RIGHT OBLIQUE.** If at a halt, the leader of the leading unit (squad) commands: **FORWARD.** At the second command the leading unit moves straight forward; the rear units oblique as indicated. The command **halt** is given when the leading unit has advanced the desired distance; it halts; its leader then commands: **Left dress.** Each of the rear units, when opposite its place in line, resumes the original direction at the command of its leader; each is halted on the line at the command of its leader, who then commands: **Left dress.** All dress on the first unit in line.

54. Being in column of squads to form column of platoons, or being in line of platoons, to form the company in line: 1. **Platoons, right (left) front into line,** 2. **MARCH,** 3. **Company,** 4. **HALT,** 5. **FRONT.**

Executed by each platoon as described for the company. In forming the company in line, the dress is on the left squad of the left platoon. If forming column of platoons, platoon leaders verify the alignment before taking their posts; the captain commands **front** when the alignments have been verified.

When **front into line** is executed in double time the commands for halting and aligning are omitted and the guide is toward the side of the first unit in line.

AT EASE AND ROUTE STEP

55. The column of squads is the habitual column of route, but **route step** and **at ease** are applicable to any marching formation.

56. To march at route step: 1. **Route Step,** 2. **MARCH.**

The boys are allowed to carry their guns at will, keeping the muzzles elevated; they are not required to preserve silence, nor to keep step. The ranks cover and preserve their distance. If halted from route step, the boys stand **at rest.**

57. To march at ease: 1. **At ease,** 2. **MARCH.**

The company marches as in route step, except that silence is preserved; when halted, the boys remain **at ease.**

58. Marching at route step or at ease: 1. **Company,** 2. **ATTENTION.**

At the command **attention** the pieces are brought to the right shoulder and the cadenced step in quick time is resumed.

59. Being in column of squads: 1. **Right (left) by twos,** 2. **MARCH.**

At the command **march** all files except the two right files of the leading squad execute **in place, halt** (In place. halt is executed by Company halting, but if boys are carrying rifles, these are kept at the right shoulder instead of at order arms): the two left files of the leading squad oblique to the right when disengaged and follow the right files at the shortest practicable distance. The remaining squads follow successively in like manner. (Fig. 9.)

60. Being in column of squads or twos: 1. **Right (left) by file,** 2. **MARCH.**

At the command **march,** all files execute **in place halt** except the right file of the leading two or squad. The left file or files of the leading two or squad oblique successively to the right when disengaged and each follows the file on its right at the shortest practicable distance. The remaining twos or squads follow successively in like manner.

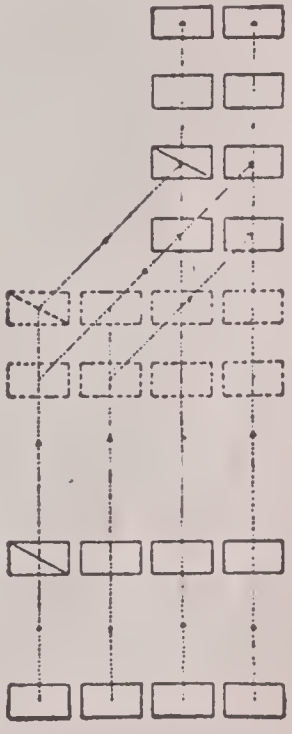


Fig. 9

61. Being in column of files or twos, to form column of squads; or, being in column of files, to form column of twos: 1. **Squads (Twos), right (left) front into line,** 2. **MARCH.**

At the command **MARCH**, the leading file or files halt. The remainder of the squad, or two, obliques to the right and halts on line with the leading file or files. The remaining squads or twos close up and successively form in rear of the first in like manner.

The movement described in this paragraph will be ordered **right** or **left,** so as to restore the files to their normal relative positions in the two or squad. That is to say, if the first movement is, **right by twos;** then the command to assemble the company to squad column would be, **Left front into line.** Right by twos, or by file, is not a good disciplinary exercise for any but a very small unit.

THE MANUAL OF ARMS

62. When fair progress has been made in the instruction without arms; the pupils are taught the manual of arms. The following rules govern the carrying of the piece.

Fall in is executed with the piece at the order arms. If at the order, unless otherwise prescribed, the piece is brought to the right shoulder at the command **march,** the three motions corresponding with the first three steps. Movements may be executed at the trail by prefacing the preparatory command with the words **at trail**; as, 1. **At trail, forward,** 2. **MARCH**; the trail is taken at the command **MARCH.**

When the facings, alignments, open and close ranks, taking interval or distance, and assemblings are executed from the order, raise the piece to the trail while in motion and resume the order arms on halting.

The piece is brought to the order on halting. The execution of the order arms begins when the halt is completed.

A disengaged hand in double time is held as when without arms.

63. In resuming the order from any position in the manual, the motion next to the last concludes with the butt of the gun about three inches from the ground, barrel to the rear, the left hand above and near the right, steadying the piece, fingers extended and joined, forearm and wrist straight and inclining downward, all fingers of the right hand grasping the gun. To complete the order, lower the piece gently to the ground with the

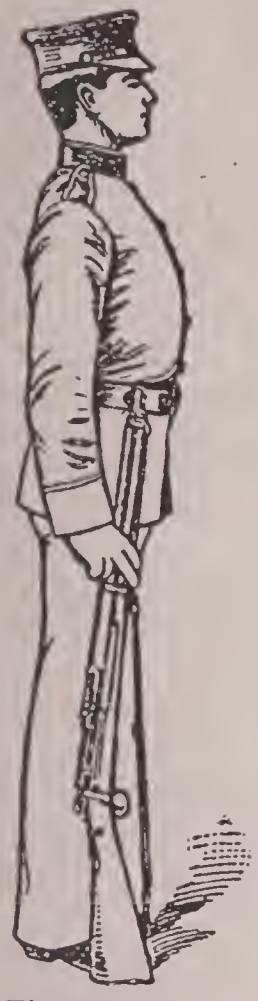


Fig. 10 (Side)

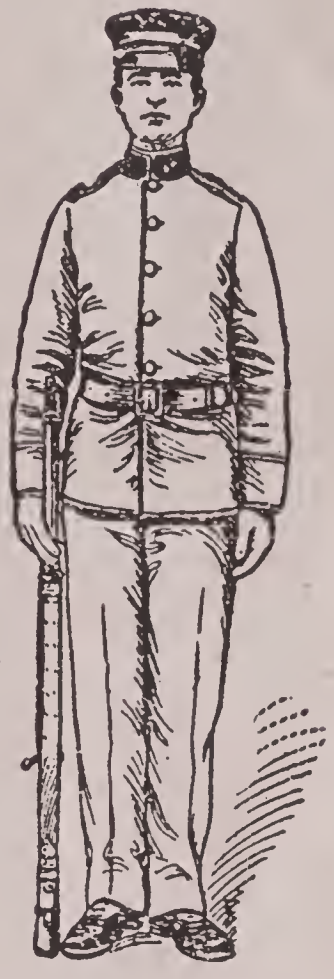


Fig. 10 (Front)

right hand, drop the left hand smartly to the side, and take the position of order arms.

Commands in the Manual of Arms should be given by placing emphasis on **ARMS** as the command of execution, **right shoulder** being the preparatory command. A slight pause between these two elements is necessary.

The cadence of the motions is that of quick time, the recruits are first required to give their whole attention to the details of the motions, the cadence being gradually required as they become accustomed to handling their guns. The instructor may require them to count aloud in cadence with the motions.

The manual is taught at a halt and the movements are, for the purpose of instruction, divided into motions and executed in detail; in this case the command of **execution** determines the prompt execution of the first motion, and the commands, **two, three, four**, that of the other motions.

Thus, to execute the movement in detail the instructor first cautions, **by the numbers.** The boys then execute the first position and wait for the command of **two** for the next movement.

Whenever circumstances require, the regular positions of the manual of arms may be ordered without regard to the previous position of the gun.

Under exceptional conditions of weather or fatigue the rifle may be carried in any manner directed.

64. **Position of order arms standing:** The butt rests evenly on the ground, barrel to the rear, toe of the butt on a line and touching the toe of the right shoe, arms and hands hanging naturally, right hand holding the piece between the thumb and fingers. (Fig. 10.)

65. Being at order arms: 1. **Present,** 2. **ARMS.**

With the right hand carry the gun in front of the center of the body, barrel to the rear and vertical, grasp it with the left hand at the balance. Left forearm is horizontal and resting against the body. (Two) Grasp the small of the stock with the right hand. (Fig. 11.)

66. Being at order arms: 1, **Port,** 2. **ARMS.**

With the right hand raise and throw the gun diagonally across the body, grasp it smartly with both hands; the right, palm down, at the small of the stock; the left, palm up, at the balance; barrel up, sloping to the left and crossing opposite the junction of the neck with the

Fig. 11

Fig. 12

left shoulder; right forearm horizontal; left forearm resting against the body; the piece in a vertical plane parallel to the front. (Fig. 12.)

67. Being at present arms: 1. **Port,** 2. **ARMS.**

Carry the gun diagonally across the body and take position of port arms.

68. Being at port arms: 1. **Present,** 2. **ARMS.**

Carry the gun to a vertical position in front of the center of the body and take the position of present arms. (Fig. 11.)

69. Being at present or port arms: 1. **Order,** 2. **ARMS.**

Let go with the right hand; lower and carry the gun to the right with the left hand; regrasp it with the right hand just above the lower band; let go with the left hand, and take the next to the last position in coming to the order (Par. 63). (Two) Complete the order.

70. Being at order arms: 1. **Right shoulder,** 2. **ARMS.** With the right hand raise and throw the gun diagonally across the body; carry the right hand quickly to the butt, embracing it, the heel between the first two fingers. (Two) Without changing the grasp of the right hand, place the gun on the right shoulder, barrel up and inclined at an angle of about forty-five degrees from the horizontal, trigger guard in the hollow of the shoulder, right elbow near the side, the piece in a vertical plane perpendicular to the front; carry the left hand, thumb and fingers extended and joined, to the small of the stock, tip of the forefinger touching the cocking piece, wrist straight and elbow down. (Three) Drop the left hand by the side. (Fig. 13.)

71. Being at right shoulder arms: 1. **Order,** 2. **ARMS.** Press the butt down quickly and throw the piece diagonally across the body, the right hand retaining the grasp of the butt. (Two), (Three) Execute order arms as described from port arms (Par. 69).

72. Being at port arms: 1. **Right shoulder,** 2. **ARMS.** Change the right hand to the butt. (Two), (Three) as in right shoulder arms from order arms (Par. 70).

73. Being at right shoulder arms: 1. **Port,** 2. **ARMS.** Press the butt down quickly and throw the piece diagonally across the body, the right hand retaining its grasp of the butt. (Two) Change the right hand to the small of the stock.

Fig. 13 (Side)

Fig. 13 (Front)

74. Being at right shoulder arms: 1. **Present,** 2. **ARMS.**

Execute port arms (Par. 73). (Three) Execute present arms (Par. 68).

75. Being at present arms: 1. **Right shoulder,** 2. **ARMS.**

Execute port arms (Par. 73). (Two), (Three), (Four) Execute right shoulder arms as from port arms (Par. 72).

76. Being at port arms: 1. **Left shoulder,** 2. **ARMS.**

Carry the gun with right hand and place it on the left shoulder, barrel up, trigger guard in the hollow of

the shoulder; at the same time grasp the butt with the left hand, heel between first and second fingers, thumb and fingers closed on the stock. (Two) Drop the right hand by the side. (Fig. 14.)

77. Being at left shoulder arms: 1. **Port,** 2. **ARMS.**

Grasp the gun with the right hand at the small of the stock. (Two) Carry the gun to the right with the right hand, regrasp it with the left, and take the position of port arms (Par. 66).

Left shoulder arms may be ordered directly from the order arms, right shoulder or present, or the reverse. At the command **ARMS** execute port arms and continue in cadence to the position ordered.

78. Being at order arms: 1. **Parade,** 2. **REST.**

Carry the right foot six inches straight to the rear, left knee slightly bent; carry the muzzle in front of the center of the body, barrel to the left; grasp the gun with the left hand just below the stacking swivel, and with the right hand below and against the left. (Fig. 15.)

79. Being at parade rest: 1. **Squad,** 2. **ATTENTION.**

Resume the order, the left hand quitting the gun opposite the right hip.

80. Being at order arms: 1. **Trail,** 2. **ARMS.**

Raise the gun, right arm slightly bent, and incline the muzzle forward so that the barrel makes an angle of about thirty degrees with the vertical.

When it can be done without danger or inconvenience to others, the gun may be grasped at the balance and the muzzle lowered until the piece is horizontal; a similar position in the left hand may be used.

Trail arms is used when moving the company short distances, or going into and coming out of buildings,

Fig. 14

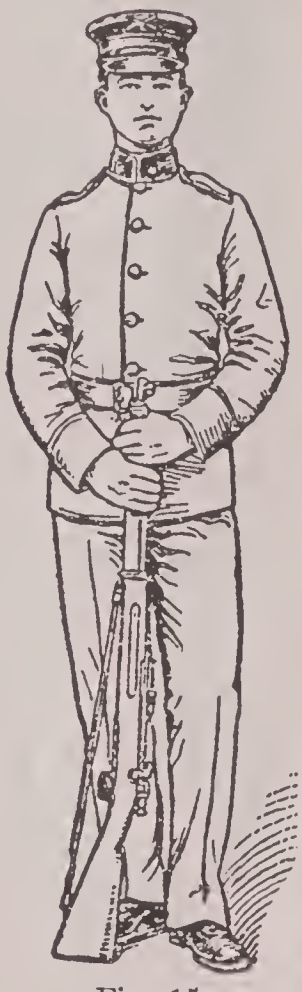


Fig. 15

to avoid hitting the gun in the doorway. (Fig. 16.)

81. Being at trail arms: 1. **Order,** 2. **ARMS.**

Lower the piece with the right hand and resume the order.

Rifle Salute

82. Being at right shoulder arms: 1. **Rifle,** 2. **SALUTE.**

Carry the left hand smartly to the small of the stock, forearm horizontal, palm of hand down, thumb and fingers extended and joined, forefinger touching end of cocking piece; look toward the person saluted. (Two)

Fig. 16

Fig. 17

Drop left hand by the side; turn head and eyes to the front. (Fig. 17.)

83. Being at order or trail arms: 1. **Rifle,** 2. **SALUTE.**

Carry the left hand smartly to the right side, palm of the hand down, thumb and fingers extended and joined, forefinger against piece near the muzzle; look toward the person saluted. (Two) Drop the left hand by the side; turn the head and eyes to the front. (Fig. 18.)

The Inspection

84. Being at order arms: 1. **Inspection,** 2. **ARMS.**

At the command **ARMS** take the position of port arms.

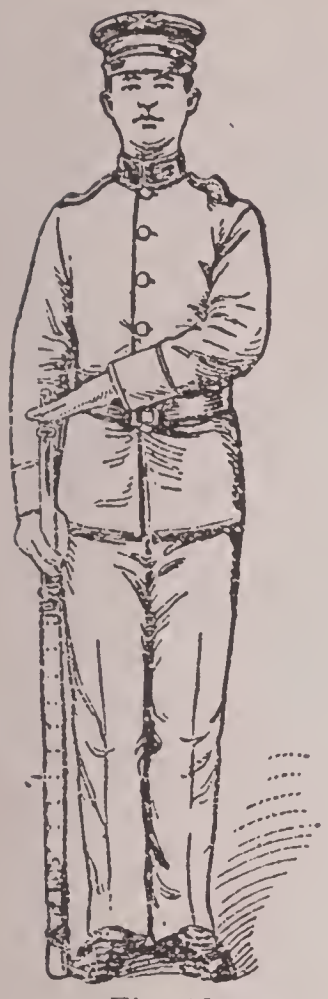


Fig. 18

Fig. 19

(Two) Seize the bolt handle with the thumb and forefinger of the right hand, turn the handle up, draw the bolt back, and glance at the chamber. Having found the chamber empty, or having emptied it, raise the head and eyes to the front. (Fig. 19.) If imaginary guns such as broom handles or wooden guns are being used, this command may be either omitted or done by merely making the motion with the right hand.

To Dismiss the Squad

85. Being at halt: 1. **Inspection,** 2. **ARMS,** 3. **Port,** 4. **ARMS,** 5. **DISMISSED.**

SETTING UP EXERCISES

The instructor will find it of benefit to put the class **at ease,** then call them to **attention** and insist that this be done with snap and precision. The manner of doing an exercise is fully one-half its worth.

The purpose of the following exercises are to limber up all of the different muscles of the body. In order to give the pupils enough room to do these exercises the instructor places them in company front. He then gives the command: 1. **Take distance,** 2. **MARCH.**

At the second command all number ones of the front rank march straight to their front. After number one has taken four steps, number two steps off marching straight to his front. In like manner numbers three and four step off with four paces interval between them. When number four has taken four steps, number one of the rear rank steps off. Following him with the same interval comes number two of the rear rank, then number three of the rear rank and then number four of the rear rank. As soon as number four of the rear rank steps off the instructor commands: 1. **Company,** 2. **HALT.**

The boys are now standing in eight ranks, the first consisting of number ones of the front rank from each squad and the last of number fours of the rear rank from each squad. The instructor places himself in front of the pupils. The instructor shows them each exercise and then has the pupils go through it, using the same cadence as that of marching. At the command halt given at any time, the position of the soldier is resumed.

Fig. 20

First Exercise

Arm Exercise.

The instructor should always go through the exercise himself for purpose of illustration. He next commands: 1. **In cadence,** 2. **EXERCISE.** The instructor counts **one, two, three, four,** etc.

At the command exercise raise the arms sideward until horizontal. With the fingers extended describe circles in the air, keeping the arms straight. Gradually increase the size of the circle, until the full arm swing is reached. (Fig. 20.)

Fig. 21

Second Exercise

Place hands on hips. Bend knees and keep heels together and knees apart. Return to original position. (Figs. 21 and 22.)

Fig. 22 (Side)

Fig. 22 (Front)

Third Exercise

Jump to a straddle and at the same time raise arms above the head. Bend trunk of body, bending knees slightly. Put arms between legs as far as possible. Raise trunk until body is straight. Return to original position. (Figs. 23 and 24.)

For a variation of this exercise see Figs. 25 and 26, which illustrate the motions so plainly that no description is necessary.

Fig. 23

Fig. 24 (Front)

Fig. 24 (Side)

Fig. 25

Fig. 26

Fourth Exercise

1. Arm, 2. **EXERCISE,** 3. **FRONT,** 4. **REAR.**

At the command exercise raise the arms sideward until horizontal. **Front:** Swing the extended arms horizontally to the front, palms touching. **Rear:** Swing the extended arms well to the rear, inclining them slightly downward, raising the body upon the toes. Continue by repeating front, rear, till the boys, if possible, are able to touch the backs of the hands behind the back. (Fig. 27.)

Fig. 27

Fig. 28

Fifth Exercise

1. **Leg exercise,** 2. **UP.**

At the command **UP,** place the hands on the hips and raise the left leg to the front, bending and elevating the knee as much as possible, lower part of leg vertical and toe pointing downward. Replace the left foot and raise the right leg as prescribed for the left leg.

Execute slowly at first, then gradually increase to the cadence of double time. This is called running in place and should be done also by raising the feet in the rear of the body as well as in front. (Fig. 28.)

Sixth Exercise

1. **Lung exercise,** 2. **INHALE,** 3. **EXHALE.**

At the command **INHALE** raise body upon the toes and slowly the arms sideward until the hands meet above the head. At the same time breathe deeply, taking in as much air as possible. **EXHALE:** Lower the arms to the sides and at the same time slowly blow the air out through the mouth; lower the heels to the ground.

To bring the company back to close order formation.

1. **Assemble,** 2. **MARCH.**

At the command march all number ones of the front rank stand fast; the others move straight to their front until they arrive at their place in line; they halt and stand at attention.

THE SEMAPHORE SIGNALING CODE

The pupil may learn the correct angles at which to hold the flags from the diagram. The easiest method of learning the alphabet is by grouping the various letters together as follows:

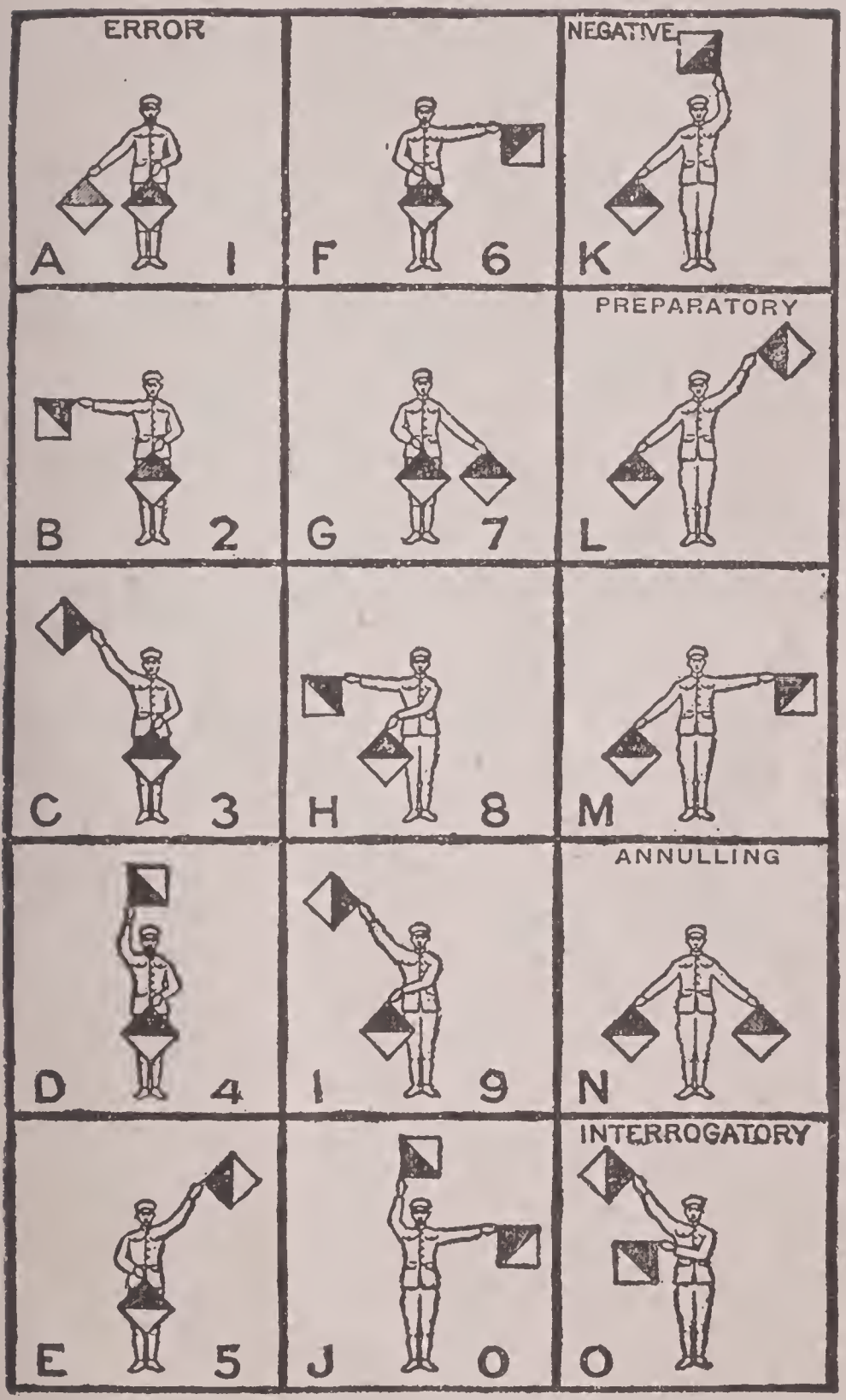
For all letters from A to G, one arm is used, making an eighth of a circle for each letter in succession.

The letters H and I the left arm stands at A and the right moves an eighth of a circle.

The letters K to N the right arm stands at A while the left moves round the circle for the other letters.

For O to S, the right arm stands at B, the left arm moves round as before.

For T, U, and Y, the right arm stands at C, the left moving to the next point of the circle successively.



THE TWO-ARM SEMAPHORE CODE

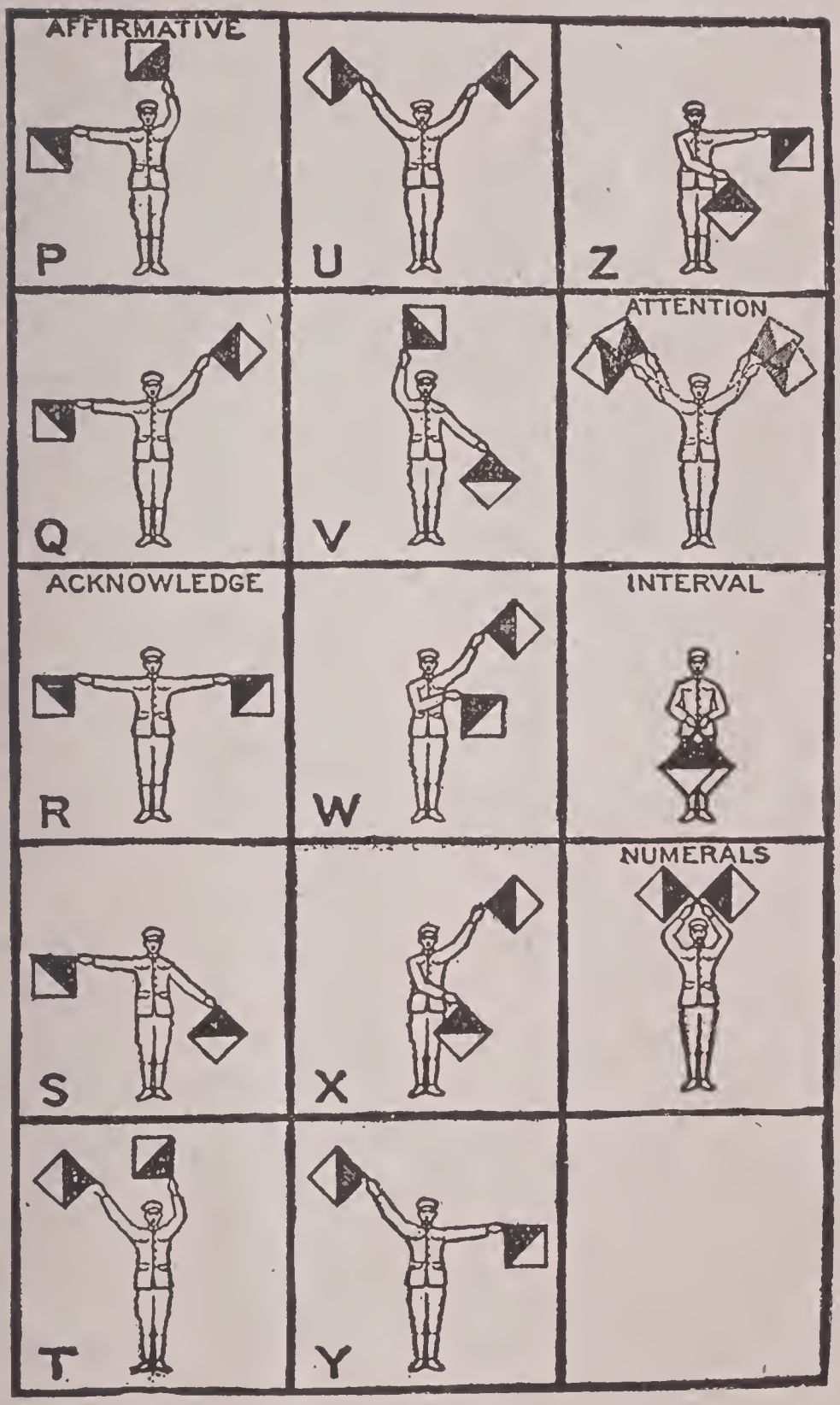
The numerical sign J (or alphabetical sign) and V, the right arm stands at position for letter D, the left arm only being moved.

W and X, the left arm stands at position for letter E, the right in this case moving down forty-five degrees to show letter X.

For the letter Z, the right arm stands at the position G, the left arm taking the position F.

The letters A to I also stand for the figures 1 to 9 (J standing for 0), if you make the numerical sign to show that you are going to send numbers followed by the alphabetical sign (J) when the figures are finished. They should be checked by being repeated back by the one who is receiving the message.

The sender must always face the station to which he is sending. On a word failing to make sense, the receiver will at once stop the sender by raising both hands horizontally to their full extent (letter R). The sender will acknowledge this by making J. The receiver will then send the last word he has read correctly, upon which the sender will continue the message from that word.



THE TWO-ARM SEMAPHORE CODE

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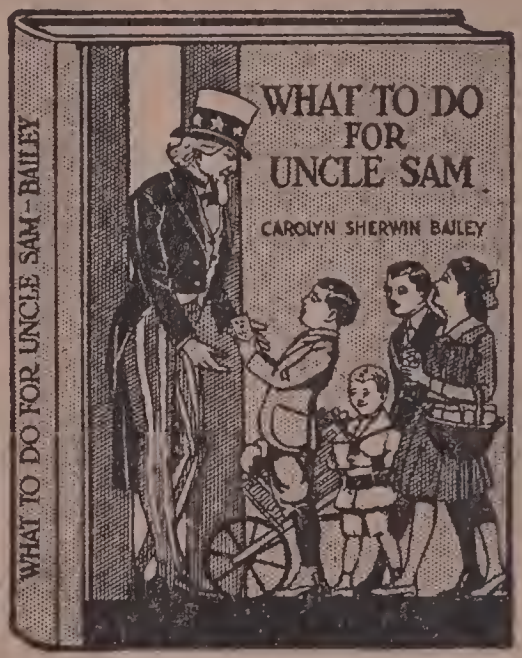

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